CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1832. NO. 768.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
at $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Seed Oats, Brandy, &c.

300 Bushels black and yellow Seed OATS,
40 casks & bbls. back country Ap. Brandy,
22 bbls. N. E. Rum,
40 reams wrapping Paper,
Barrels Mackerel, barrels Mullet, &c.
For sale by E. B. DRAKE.
Brick Row Haymount.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14. 67 3t

WANTED,

A few thousand feet of
ASH PLANK.
C. P. MALLETT.
February 14th, 1832. 67 tf.

Coffee, Mill Cranks, & Vinegar.

RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,
20 Bags prime COFFEE,
10 bbls. Newark Vinegar,
6 Saw mill Cranks, which are made to order on a scale laid down by a gentleman who has long been accustomed to use Cranks, of Swedes Iron, and warranted by the manufacturer, for sale by
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
South side Hay street, nearly opposite W. Whitehead's store.
February 14, 1832. 67 3t.

A Printing Establishment FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is disposed to sell the establishment of the
CAPE-FEAR RECORDER.
The RECORDER is the only newspaper in Wilmington, and there is reason to believe, will continue unopposed while impartially and temperately conducted.

The location of this journal, in the first seaport town of the extensive State of North Carolina, will immediately occur to persons at all conversant in topographical knowledge. There is a good second hand *Ramage Press;* and a sufficient quantity of small type, to carry on a newspaper of the size of the Recorder. It is believed, that less than $100, judiciously applied, would purchase all the additional ornamental type, that would be necessary for printing a variety of jobs in the best taste. The subscription list to the Recorder is not a long one, but the names are generally good.

To a single man who is a practical printer; who is disembarrassed; who is also industrious and persevering; the proprietorship of a paper in Wilmington, would afford present subsistence; and might inspire him with hopes of extended patronage, at no distant day. For terms apply to
A. M. HOOPER.
February 8, 1832. §67 3w.§

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.
February 14, 1832. 67tf.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1831.

Abraham Scott, vs. Quentina Scott. } *Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* and *North Carolina Journal*, for three months, that the said Quentina Scott make her personal appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer, plead or demur, or the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.
Witness, Edward Lee Winslow, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1831.
E. L. WINSLOW *C. S. C.*
February 7, 1832. 67 3m

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day, A. B. McFadyen came before me and made oath that he has lost or mislaid a JUDGMENT given by Alex'r Clark, Esq., against Gilbert Clark. Execution stayed by Duncan Ray and handed to him by Angus Ray, for collection.
A. B. McFADYEN.
Sworn to before me, this 7th February, 1832.
PETER McKELLAR, *J. P.*
At the same time and place, the above named Angus Ray, also appeared before me and made oath, that the above Judgment was payable to him and dated July 4th, 1831, for the sum of fifty-four Dollars and ninety-one cents principal money, with interest from or about the 23d of May last. I forewarn the said Gilbert Clark and Duncan Ray from paying the said Judgment to any person except myself.
ANGUS RAY.
Sworn to and subscribed, before me, this 7th February, 1832.
PETER McKELLAR, *J. P.* (67-3tp.)

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
February 7.

MACKEREL, &c.

20 Barrels No. 1 and 2,
20 ½ Bbls. No. 1, } Fall caught MACKEREL.
50 Boxes Prime COD FISH,
Received per Steam Boat and Only Son, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
February 7. 66-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of
LOCKE & BAUGHAN.
Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,
WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.
Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

For Rent.

THE Store lately occupied by
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fresh Lime.

150 Casks fresh LIME, made from the celebrated Dexter Rock of Providence, R. I. Those wishing a strong cement, would do well to give it a trial. Just receiving from boat Washington, and for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 17. 63tf.

Just Received,

ON consignment, and will be sold low for cash, an assortment of
Men's Brogans and Shoes.
A. KIMBALL.
February 7.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale at the Book Store of
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Feb 7. 66 tf.

New Goods.

JAMES BAKER informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has this day recommenced business in the Store on the north side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of C. P. Mallett, Esq. He is now opening a general and well selected assortment of
Hardware, Cutlery, Paints,
OILS, DYE STUFFS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Groceries, &c.
All of which he is disposed to sell at prices unusually low.
January 23, 1832. 64 6w.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell on liberal terms, that desirable body of LAND, on Deep River, in Chatham County, which was devised to Mrs. C. Cameron by the late M. McQueen. There are few tracts of Land which present stronger inducements to the purchasers of real estate, than this. No dwelling house or other tenement has been erected upon it—but it offers an extensive settlement to one desirous of farming on a large scale, for it embraces One Thousand Acres, a large portion of which, from the light and sandy nature of the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of Cotton. There are also, between eighty and one hundred acres of first rate Low Grounds, now open and prepared for cultivation, together with one of the most extensive and desirable ranges in the country for stock of every description. This Land adjoins the Land of P. A. Stedman and others and lies immediately on the Fayetteville road, about three miles below the Plantation of Peter Evans, Esq.—Those desirous of purchasing will please make application to the Subscriber, in the town of Pittsborough.
HUGH McQUEEN,
Trustee for Mrs. C. Cameron.
January 26, 1832. 65-8w.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J. Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,
Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed-tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

Just Received,

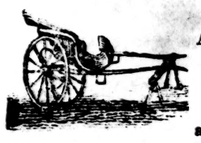
By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.
February 7, 1832.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
20 Barrels N. E. RUM,
5 qr. Casks Teneriffe WINE,
10 bbls. Lump SUGAR,
5 Boxes CORDIAL,
3 Kegs SALT PETRE.
AMOS KIMBALL.
February 7. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he is now opening a LARGE STOCK of
Dry Goods,
In his New Brick Building near Market Square,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A great variety of Cloths, of every description, Satinets, Flannels, Baizes, Blankets, bleached and unbleached Domestic Goods, 6-4 Bed Ticking, Cambrics and Muslins, Bombazetts, Hats and Shoes, Irish Linens.
ALSO,
A great variety of *SILKS*, all of which he is prepared to sell, by wholesale or retail, as low as it is possible that the same descriptions can be sold in this State.
JNO. McARN.
January 4, 1832.



For Sale,

An excellent second hand
CARRIAGE,
an elegant
BAROUCHE,
and one common Barouche.
J. McARN.
January 4, 1832. 63tf.

Tin Plate.

20 Boxes TIN PLATE, just received by Steam Boat John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
January 24.

Carthage Hotel.

MOORE COURT HOUSE, N. Carolina.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has had a large addition built to his Dwelling House, also a convenient Boarding House, divided into small rooms for the purpose of accommodating those who may wish private rooms, which will render the establishment more accommodating. His Table will be supplied with the best the country will afford.

☞His Stables are in ample order and filled with the best of provender. With care and attention, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.
A. McDONALD.
Carthage Moore County, Jan 20, 1832. 64-6t

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable POWDER,
For the Diseases of the Lungs.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient stages of those diseases. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pain from the chest; relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

For sale at the Proprietor's Book Store, Fayetteville.

N. B. The above Medicine will be found an invaluable remedy for Influenza and common Colds, which so often end in Consumption.
Fayetteville, 1832.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.
December 6. 57tf.

Parties in Pennsylvania.—The Jackson Van Buren party had a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 8th January. This Convention fixed upon an Electoral Ticket, and nominated Delegates to a National Convention to be held in Baltimore. Of the 28 individuals on the Electoral Ticket, *eleven* have declined serving—being 'Jackson and Wolf' men. Of the Delegates to the National Convention, *twelve* have declined.—*Balt. Pat.*

"Men have died, and worms have eat them—but not for love," is a passage of Shakspeare that no one seems to understand, or every one seems to pervert. The true reading, says that sagacious critic, Saxo Quinctilian, is, "Men have died, and worms have eat them, but not (eat them) for love," i. e. in preference to any other food. Scaliger Oxoniensis says, however, (see his works passim) that "not for love" is but a quaint way of saying, "out of spite;" and he makes the whole read thus: "Men have died, and worms have eat them out of spite." Some naturalists assert that love, when it becomes a chronic disease in the human frame, has such an effect upon the fibrous system, that it makes men what cannibals would call bad eating; a supposition adopted by the younger Longinus to sustain his reading of the passage, which is this: "Men have died, and worms have eat them, but not for love; i. e. not because they considered them a delicacy."—*N. Y. American.*

From the National Intelligencer.

The "Card" which appears below is inserted reluctantly, but under a sense of duty to the Senators of the United States by whom it is authorized, upon whom an attack has been made in the N. York Courier and Enquirer of a nature hardly to be answered by argument. With less *provocation* than has been given for it, we should have declined publishing the "Card." Were it merely personal in its character, we should have declined it. But it concerns grave, deliberate charges of subornation and corrupt wickedness against two Members of the Senate, which crimes are alleged to have been consummated on the floor of that body. We have no disposition to copy the whole of the article in the New York paper (of Feb. 7,) to which the "Card" refers, but we extract a sentence or two to shew the aggravated considerations which influence us to yield our inclination in this matter to a sense of justice.

The subject of the article is Mr. Clements, whose letter, it may be recollected, accompanied the speech of Mr. Poindexter on Mr. Van Buren's nomination. Referring to Mr. C. the Courier and Enquirer says—

"It now appears that this adventurer has found his way to Washington and there been *retained* by the *Honorable* Mr. Moore of Alabama, and Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, to coin falsehoods, and do such other dirty work as the new *triumvirate* may carve out for him."

The article in question further says—

"We pronounce the whole statement to be without the shadow of foundation—a wilful falsehood *purchased* by those who used it."

"We cannot vouch for the truth of his statement; but taking it in connexion with his letter, which must have been *paid for*—and believing as we do, that any persons who would vote as these gentlemen did on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, would not hesitate to buy the falsehoods of such a man," &c.

"If it be true—and we do not doubt it—then have these men disgraced themselves and the Senate by as corrupt and unprincipled a purchase of fabricated charges as ever has been exposed to the just indignation of an insulted People."

A CARD.

It must be obvious to every honorable man, that Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, and Mr. Moore, of Alabama, cannot stoop to notice the infamous falsehoods which appear in the columns of the New York Courier and Enquirer, relating to their recent vote on the nomination of Martin Van Buren. The Editor has been regularly purchased, and paid for, by a lucrative office which he holds in the City of New York; it is his business to circulate through his columns *lies to order*—wholesale or retail; and no one can doubt that he, *as in duty bound*, faithfully performs his contract.

This King of the Jews, who has sold his character, and his conscience, and, like Judas, would sell his God for thirty pieces of silver, cannot be made to feel the influence of truth, or the reproaches to which his vile calumnies subject him; he is safe behind the mud-wall which he has erected as a secure battery, to protect him from all the approaches of virtue and honor. But as he alleges, and it cannot be doubted, that the infamous slanders which he publishes are manufactured for the occasion, and forwarded to him by Members of either House of Congress from New York: Such Member or Members are thus publicly notified that if they *dare* to show their faces, and advance from behind the dark curtain which conceals them, they will meet with the most prompt and *respectful* attention from those whom they seek to calumniate through a corrupt, irresponsible journal.

The U. S. Telegraph adds to the above the following notice to the public from Mr. Clement:

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have read in the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 7th instant, an article headed Samuel B. Clement, containing, among other things, an affidavit of John H. J. Browere, and alleging, upon the authority of two members of Congress, that I had informed the gentlemen referred to, that I "had been engaged to edit a newspaper in the State of Mississippi, by Mr. Poindexter, of that State, and Mr. Moore, of Alabama; that Mr. Poindexter had agreed to contribute *his* portion of the expense of establishing the paper in *cash*, but that in consequence of Mr. Moore being somewhat embarrassed in his circumstances, he had proposed giving an endorsed note for fifteen hundred dollars, that being *his* portion of the sum required." The same article alleges that my letter, addressed to Mr. Poindexter, by him submitted to the Senate, and afterwards appended to his speech delivered on Mr. Van Buren's nomination, was a "wilful falsehood *purchased* by those who used it; and that I had been retained by the *honorable* Mr. Moore, of Alabama, and Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, to coin falsehoods, and do such other dirty work as the *new triumvirate* may carve out for him."

For the libel on myself, contained in this publication, I deemed it my duty to arrest James Watson Webb, the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, who is now in the custody of the Marshall. In reply to the statement of John H. J. Browere, and the allegation that I had been removed from office by Mr. Barry, I give the most unqualified denial, to sustain which, I will, in a few days, submit proofs the most unquestionable. The statement relative to Governor Poindexter and Gov. Moore, is a base and infamous *falsehood.*

The Courier quotes the conclusion of my letter in these words: "I regret that I am thus called upon to repeat any remarks that may have been inadvertently made to a *friend*," and applies the word FRIEND to Mr. Van Buren. This is a deliberate misrepresentation. I never claimed Mr. Van Buren as *my* friend. I was the friend of the *administration*, not the *partisan* of Mr. Van Buren. The "*remarks*" referred to, were those made to another individual in the course of a casual observation *the evening before Mr. Van Buren's rejection.* The substance of those remarks were by him communicated to Mr. Poindexter, and *his* note, with a memorandum by Mr. Poindexter, asking that the facts might be communicated in writing, was all that ever passed between Gov. Poindexter and myself upon the subject. Gov. Moore was not consulted, and could not have known of the letter until it was submitted to the Senate.

SAMUEL B. CLEMENT.

A later Nat. Intelligencer contains the following reply to the above Card:

A CARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, }
Gadsby's Hotel, Feb. 11, 1832. }

In "A Card" published in the National Intelligencer and United States Telegraph this day, Gov. Poindexter of Mississippi, and Gov. Moore of Alabama—both members of the Senate of the United States—charge the Surveyor of the Port of New York with writing the article which appeared in the editorial columns of the New York Courier and Enquirer on the 7th instant, and of which the following is an extract: [We omit the extract, as of no importance.]

The undersigned does not deem it necessary to comment upon the undignified character of the "Card" of the honorable Senators, but begs leave respectfully to assure them, that the entire article referred to, was written by him, and forwarded for publication from this city. The two material *facts* alleged in that article, are—*first*, that the disclosures said to have been made by Mr. Van Buren to Clement, were, according to Clement's own admission, made at his first interview with Mr. Van Buren, which was purely accidental and never but once repeated. *Second*, that Clement had asserted that Gov. Poindexter and Gov. Moore offered to furnish him with funds for the establishment of a newspaper in the State of Mississippi. These two charges are now repeated—they are susceptible of proof at any moment, and for their truth, as well as for whatever opinions or sentiments are contained in the article alluded to, the undersigned holds himself *personally responsible.* He would further inform these honorable Senators, that the members of Congress from New York referred to in the foregoing extract, do not seek concealment "behind" a "dark curtain," and that an application to the undersigned for their names, *or for any other purpose*, "will meet with the most prompt and respectful attention from" their

Obedient Servant,
JAMES WATSON WEBB.

FROM THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

Readers of Northern newspapers may fairly enough be said in a short time, to be *studying the Ancients.* About four or five days since, after several entire failures of the mail, we received the last Washington and New York papers, but remained minus of the preceding numbers. The next Northern mail brought us papers a day earlier; and the next, a day earlier still; and we had made up our mind to remain calm and contented under a regular retrogadation; having little doubt that we should, in "due course of mail," get hold of the old "*Boston News Letter,*" published somewhere about the year 1704, by one of the Franklins;—but the complacency was broken in upon, and the whole matter of *regularity*, which we had so fondly promised ourselves in this "back step" into antiquity, turned out to be very poor "unction;" and we accordingly laid very little of its "flattering" fascinations to the soul; for as we hope to be —— abused by the nullifiers, the United States Gazette of November 11th, as prettily *wrapped*, as one of its editor's own inspired paragraphs, made its appearance! Now, we are always at least a week or too younger, every time we receive a number of that amiable vehicle of sterling sense and good natured wit; but the monstrous breach thus made in our calculations of a *methodical* "travel backwards," disconcerted us abominably; and the result has been that we have given over even the expectation of any thing like "measured madness" in the unutterable confusion of Uncle Sam's mails. From present appearances, however, we may promise ourselves the luxury of much rich and varied reading for some time to come; for we have just received a newspaper from somewhere a little this side of the Northwest, which contains one half the President's message, with a promise, that has every appearance of having been made in good faith, that "the remainder shall appear next week." Being fond of novelty we have nothing to do but dream over the anticipated treat.

Mr. Everett's Resolution.—We have had some very singular disclosures, in the discussion of this resolution, which doubtless would have excited much attention, had not the exciting question, in the Senate, given it a different direction. It seems that, under a treaty with the Chickasaw nation, held by Maj. Eaton, then Secretary of War, and General Coffee, at Franklin, the residence of the former, in the summer of 1830, there was secured to Major Wm. B. Lewis, the second Auditor, and Mr. Currin, the partner of Major Eaton's brother-in-law, four miles square of choice land, in the midst of a thriving settlement, without paying to the United States, to whom the land belonged, one cent.

This treaty, although held eighteen months ago, has not yet been submitted to the Senate for its approval; but, in the mean time, Major Lewis, and his associate, have gone on to record the deed and mature the title to this princely estate.

We know not what is precisely the object of the mover of the resolution. If it be intended to bear upon the Presidential question simply, without taking any other step, it will hardly enlist the support of that respectable and independent body of republican members, who look exclusively to the public interest, and a faithful discharge of their duty, without intermeddling in what the talented and spirited governor of South Carolina calls the "fraudulent game of President making." But, if the real design be to probe the matter to the bottom, with a view, should the facts, which may be disclosed justify it, to call into action the high inquisitorial power of the House, in order to punish the corrupt and criminal act, in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, it would present a very different aspect.—*U. S. Tel.*

Mr. VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

The following extracts are from the Speech of Mr. MILLER, of South Carolina:

"In the South the proscriptive system never was adopted, nor could it be. It is so odious—so much at war with the principles of justice, that no Administration could venture to adopt it in South Carolina. For my own part, I do not think the power to turn out one man and put in another, as a mere arbitrary exertion of exclusive authority, does exist. I think it a violation of the Constitution, and I pledge myself to sustain any course which this Senate may adopt to restrain the use of such power." * * * *

"I have understood, upon the best authority, a member of Congress then, not now, that the odious tariff act of 1828, became a law owing to Mr. Van Buren's failure to redeem a pledge to vote against amendments, which would have prevented the manufacturers to a certain extent, voting for the same—thereby, putting his Southern political friends in a worse situation than they would have been, had they treated him as inimical. With these evidences of faithless conduct towards the Southern interests, he could scarcely expect to become a favorite with those whom he had deceived." * * * * * * *

"The gentleman from Georgia has, in bold and eloquent language, asked for the nominee, at the hands of the Senate, justice. Sir, I will give him justice—the measure meted to others, I will mete to him. With cold and sardonic smiles, be dismissed from office the most faithful public servants, without any reference to economy or the public interest. He proscribed Carolinians—recalled a popular Minister from the Russian Court, the son of one of the signers of Independence, and sent the Roanoke orator, relying on his influence in the good *Old Dominion* to further his pretensions. He recalled Mr. Brackett, an accomplished gentleman from Mexico, and sent a frontier character, a rambling statesman, a Carolinian by birth, it is true, but one she has long ceased to cherish or honor. These are not of my political friends, but they are my countrymen."

EXTRACT FROM GEN. SMITH'S SPEECH.

"In the case before us, the President gave his directions;—the instructions were put into form by the Secretary,—the President read and approved them, and they were delivered to Mr. McLane.—How do we know but that the paragraph which has offended the delicate sensibilities of gentlemen had been actually dictated by the President? I do not think it at all improbable, and if so, is it not an act of gross injustice to make Mr. Van Buren responsible for it? The paragraphs so frequently alluded to in debate, are *substantially true*—I admit, they might as well have been omitted. Some one has said, that he "did not believe that Gen. Jackson had ever read the instructions." Little does that Senator know the President, if he believes so. I can assure that Senator that the President read, and carefully too, the instructions to Mr. McLane, and approved of them. I wish that Senator would converse with the President upon any of our national affairs, and he will certainly find that the President is as well, and I might say, better, informed than himself, on any thing done in any, or all, of the Departments, and on all matters relating to our foreign affairs. At least I have found him so; —in all matters, as well, and in some, much better, informed, than I am. He is known by his friends to be *particularly* well informed, in every thing that relates to our foreign relations.

"A Senator from Maine (Mr. Holmes) has said that "Mr. McLane was sent to bow and cringe at the feet of the British Minister." That Senator knows little of Mr. McLane! What! a native American, the son of a distinguished officer of the Revolution, bow and cringe at the feet of any man? I can assure that Senator that Mr. McLane is not made of such pliant materials. No, sir, Mr. McLane came to the point at once. He asked *for what was right* He set up no *silly pretensions*. He frankly demanded what his country required. The Ministry tried to avoid a negotiation as they did with Mr. Gallatin. But, sir, his firmness and frankness conquered the reluctance of the Ministry to enter into a negotiation. He convinced them, that they had departed from a rigid construction of the Act of Parliament of July, 1825, in the cases of France, Russia, and Spain; they could not, therefore, in justice, he asserted, refuse a similar departure, in the demand of equal justice to the United States. He frankly told them that he had come for the sole purpose of opening the Colonial trade, and if not indulged in a negotiation he would return home. Call you this, bowing and cringing at the feet of the British Ministry? Is there any cringing in the despatches of Mr. McLane? No one will say there is. The truth is, Mr. President, and it ought to be known to the people, *that the front of the offence is, the negotiation has completely succeeded under the instructions of Mr. Van Buren, and as completely failed under those of another*—a crime that never can be forgiven by the opponents of Gen. Jackson. They will never pardon him for succeeding in all the negotiations, in which the preceding administration had completely failed." * * *

"Mr. Van Buren has also been charged with being the father of what has been improperly called the "proscriptive system;"—or, in other and more appropriate language, "the removal from office." Where is the proof? None can be produced:—all is surmise and conjecture. I act on no such ground. When an assertion such as this is made, I want proof of its being well founded. But I absolutely deny the charge, and will offer unquestionable proof of the correctness of the denial. The charge cannot possibly be substantiated, unless the Senator who made it, can satisfy this Senate, that Mr. Van Buren could be at Albany and Washington at one and the same time. I will simply state the facts. Mr. Van Buren was at Albany acting as Governor of the State of New York when the extra session of the Senate met on the 4th March 1829. I think he (Mr. V. B.) was nominated on the 5th March. At this extra session of the Senate, seventy-five officers were appointed, principally to fill vacancies, occasioned by removals from office. Of these officers Mr. Van Buren could know nothing. The advisers to this course, if there were any, were the members of the Cabinet then present.

Mr. Van Buren could know but few of those removed, or of those appointed. I well remember that I saw Mr. Van Buren in Baltimore after my return home, and therefore conclude that it must have been at least a month between the time of his appointment, and his arrival at Washington. I think, Mr. President, that I have proved that Mr. Van Buren could not have been the father of what is improperly called the "proscriptive system"—a system adopted by some of the States of this Union, both before and after this administration came into office. For myself, I am opposed to removal from office for opinions declared. But sir, I would remove any officer, who made use of his office to force inferiors to act contrary to their wishes. I would remove every postmaster, who had been known to frank the "Coffin-hand bills," or any other abusive papers of either of the candidates. Few removals of consequence have been made in Maryland. I think four in Baltimore, where the most important offices are. One of these removals I regretted—It proceeded from the best feelings of the heart."

Gen. Smith subjoins the following Note to his speech:

"Since the above speech was delivered, I have seen and conversed with the President, and have been authorized to say "that the objectionable paragraphs alluded to in the debate were dictated by him to Mr. Van Buren,—that they were his act, and not the act of Mr. Van Buren;" and I have been subsequently informed, by a Senator from Tennessee, that prior to his leaving home, to assume his station in the Senate, the President had told him, that he (Gen. Jackson) would, on all occasions of consequence, require the opinion of his Cabinet in writing, thus (as the Senator understood him,) dispensing with Cabinet meetings. The fact, then, of his not calling his Cabinet together, was the President's own act, and not in consequence of the advisement of Mr. Van Buren, as has been so repeatedly affirmed."

LAW OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful to open books in the town of Wilmington, under the direction of Armand J. Derosette, sen., Edward B. Dudley, James Owen, Gabriel Holmes and William B. Meares; in the town of Fayetteville, under the direction of Duncan McRae, John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Robert Strange and Alexander Elliott; in the town of Salisbury, under the direction of Thomas L. Cowan, James Martin, junior, Michael Brown, Maxwell Chambers and William Horah; in the town of Lincolnton, under the direction of Daniel M. Forney, Daniel Hoke, Lawson Henderson and Robert H. Burton; and at such other places, and under the direction of such other persons, as the commissioners herein named for the town of Wilmington may appoint, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions not exceeding the sum of two millions of dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each, to constitute a joint capital stock, for the purpose of effecting a communication by a rail road, or by a rail road and canal or canals, from the town of Wilmington through or by the town of Fayetteville to the Yadkin river, at or above the narrows thereof, thence through, or as near to the town of Salisbury, as may be deemed advisable, to Beatty's Ford, or such other point on the Catawba river, as may be practicable; which route shall be determined on by the company hereby incorporated.—That the said books shall be opened in each place, at such time as the commissioners or deputy commissioners shall respectively appoint, between the 31st day of March and the first day of July next, and shall be kept open at each place at least sixty days; and if it shall appear that more than the whole amount, authorised by this act, shall be subscribed, then it shall be the duty of the commissioners, or a majority of them, appointed to receive subscriptions at Wilmington to reduce the number of shares subscribed for, among the subscribers, in fair and equal proportions to the amount of stock subscribed for respectively by each, until the whole amount of shares shall be reduced to twenty thousand. But if the whole number shall not be subscribed for within one year from the time books shall be opened to receive subscriptions, then the books may be closed or continued open, as a majority of the commissioners named to receive subscriptions at Wilmington may judge most beneficial, until the whole number of shares shall be subscribed for. And the time and place of receiving such subscriptions as aforesaid, shall be advertised in one or more of the newspapers published in the city of Raleigh, in the towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville and Salisbury.

II. When three thousand shares shall be subscribed in manner aforesaid, the subscribers, their executors, administrators or assigns shall be, and they are hereby declared to be incorporated into a company by the name and style of the "Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," and in that name may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and shall possess and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities of a corporation or a body politic in law, and may make all such bye laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States, as shall be necessary for the well ordering and conducting the affairs of the company.

III. Upon any subscription of stock, there shall be paid at the time of subscribing to the person or persons appointed by this act or by virtue of this act to take subscriptions, the sum of one dollar on every share subscribed, and the residue thereof shall be paid in such instalments and at such times as may be required by the president and directors of said company. The said commissioners and deputy commissioners shall forthwith, after the election of a president and directors of the company, pay over to the said president and directors all monies received by them; and on failure thereof, the said president and directors may recover the amount due from them or from any one or more of them, by motion on ten days' previous notice, in the Superior Courts, or in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, or before a justice of the peace of the county in which such commissioner, his executor or administrator may reside.

IV. That when three thousand shares or more of the stock shall have been subscribed, public notice of that event shall be given by any three or more of the said commissioners, appointed to receive subscriptions at Wilmington, who shall have power at the same time to call a general meeting of the subscribers, at such convenient place and time as they shall name in the said notice. To constitute any such meeting, a number of persons holding a majority of all the shares subscribed shall be present either in person or by proxy; and if a sufficient number to constitute a meeting do not attend on that day, those who do attend, shall have power to adjourn from time to time until a meeting shall be formed.

V. That the subscribers, at their general meeting before directed, and the proprietors of the stock, at every annual meeting thereafter, shall elect a president and five directors, who shall continue in office, unless sooner removed, until the next annual meeting after their election, and until their successors shall be elected; but the said president or any of the directors may at any time be removed, and the vacancies thereby occasioned be filled by a majority of the votes given at any general meeting. The president, with any three or more of the directors, or in the absence of the president, any three of the directors who shall appoint any one of their own body president pro tempore, shall constitute a board for the transaction of business. In case of vacancy in the office of president or any director happening from death, resignation, removal or disability, such vacancy may be supplied by appointment of the board or by the proprietors in general meeting.

VI. That the president and directors of the said company shall be, and they are hereby invested with all the rights and powers necessary for the construction, repair and maintaining of a rail road or canal or canals, to be located as aforesaid, and to begin at such point, and be prosecuted in such direction as the stockholders shall direct, and may cause to be made and constructed all works whatsoever which may be necessary and expedient, in order to the completion of the said rail road or canal or canals.

VII. That the president and directors shall have power to make contracts with any person or persons on behalf of the company, for making the said rail road or canal or canals, and performing all other works respecting the same, which they shall judge necessary and proper; to call on any emergency a general meeting of the proprietors of the stock, giving one month's notice thereof in some newspaper published at the seat of government; to appoint a treasurer, clerk and such other officers, and transact all the business of the company during the intervals between the general meetings of the same.

VIII. That if any stockholder shall fail to pay the sum required of him by the president and directors, or a majority of them, within one month after the same shall have been advertised in some newspaper published at the seat of governmeet, it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors, or a majority of them, to sell at public auction, and to convey to the purchaser, the share or shares of such stockholder so failing or refusing, giving one month's previous notice of the time and place of sale, in manner aforesaid; and after retaining the sum due, and all charges of the sale out of the proceeds thereof, to pay the surplus over to the former owner or his legal representative; and if the sale shall not produce the sum required to be advanced, with the incidental charges attending the same, then the president and directors may recover the balance of the original proprietor, or his assignee or executor or administrator, or either of them, by motion on ten days' notice before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county of which he is an inhabitant, or by warrant before a justice of such county; and any purchaser of the stock of the company, under the sale of the president and directors, shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the original proprietor.

IX. That if the president and directors cannot agree with the owners of land, through which it may be necessary to make the said rail road or canal or canals, as to the terms upon which the said rail road or canal or canals shall be opened through the same, then it shall be lawful for the said president and directors to file their petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the land lies, under the same rules and regulations as are now prescribed by law for laying off public roads; and upon the filing of said petition, the same proceedings shall be had as in cases of public roads; and when the jury shall have assessed the damages to be paid to the owners of the land through which the same shall be laid off, then it shall be lawful for said president and directors, upon paying the owner or owners of said land, his, her or their guardian, as the case may be, or into the office of the clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the land lies, the sum or sums so assessed, to enter upon the land laid off, and construct their road or canal thereon, to make all necessary excavations and embankments, and other structures necessary to the construction and preservation of said road or canal, and to hold the said land to their own use and benefit during their corporate existence; and in all things to have the same power and authority over said land so laid off, during their existence as a corporation, as though they owned the fee simple therein: *Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to give power to said company to lay off said road or canal through the yard, garden, burial ground attached or appurtenant to the dwelling house, on any plantation through which it may be deemed necessary to lay off said road or canal, without the consent of the owner thereof.

X. That whenever any wood, gravel, stone or earth may be wanted for the construction or repairing of said Road or Canal, and the president and directors cannot agree with the owners of the lands adjacent, as to the terms on which they can procure the same, then it shall be lawful for the president and directors, by themselves or officers or agents, to enter upon any adjacent lands not in a state of cultivation, and take therefrom all wood, stone, gravel or earth so needed as aforesaid: *Provided*, that they shall not, without the consent of the owner, cut down any fruit trees, or trees preserved in any lot or field for shade or ornament, or take any timber, gravel or stone, constituting any part of a fence or building; and where any gravel, stone, wood or earth shall be so taken as is provided for in this act, it shall and may be lawful for the owner to file his petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the land lies, from which said earth, stone, gravel or wood may have been taken, first giving ten days' notice to said president and directors, their officer or agent, of the filing of such petition, praying to have a jury summoned to go upon the land and assess the damages he, she or they may have sustained thereby; upon which it shall be the duty of the court to order a jury as in laying off public roads; which jury shall go upon the land, and, after being duly sworn to do equal justice to all parties in assessing the said damages, shall consider what damages the owners of said land shall have sustained; and after assessing the same, shall return their proceedings to said court; and if the court shall approve thereof, the damages so assessed, together with all costs, shall be paid by the president and directors. But if the said court shall not approve thereof, they shall order another jury to be summoned, who shall proceed in like manner to assess said damages, and return their proceedings to said court; and upon approval thereof by said court, said damages and costs shall be paid by the said president and directors; and if said president and directors shall not pay the damages so assessed and all cost, execution may issue against them therefor as against other corporations: *Provided always*, that either party not satisfied with the sentence or decree of the County Court may appeal therefrom to the Superior Court of Law for said county.

XI. That it shall be lawful for said company to purchase lands from the proprietors at any point on said road or canal or canals, not exceeding ten acres in any one tract, to be used by them for all necessary purposes of said road or canal or canals, or to be disposed of by them when it shall be deemed proper.

XII. That whenever, in the construction of said rail road or canal or canals, it shall be necessary to cross or intersect any established road or way, it shall be the duty of the said president and directors of said company so to construct the said road or canal across such established road or way, as not to impede the passage or transportation of persons or property along the same, or where it shall be necessary to pass through the land of any individual, it shall also be their duty to provide for such individual such wagon ways across said road or canal from one part of his land to the other.

XIII. That the said president and directors, or a majority of them, shall have power to purchase with the funds of said company, and place on the rail road or canal or canals, constructed by them under this act, all machines, wagons, vehicles, boats, carriages and teams of any description whatsoever, which they may deem necessary and proper for the purposes of transportation.

XIV. That all machines, wagons, vehicles, boats, carriages and all the other personal property purchased by said company, or works constructed under the authority of this act, and all profits which shall accrue from the same, shall be vested in the respective share-holders of the company forever, in proportion to their respective shares; and the said shares shall be deemed personal estate; and the property of said company and the shares therein shall be exempt from any public charge or tax whatsoever.

XV. That so soon as ten miles of said road or canal shall be completed, and as often thereafter as any other section of like length shall be completed, the said president and directors shall transport all produce or other commodities that shall be deposited convenient to said rail road or canal, and which they shall be required to transport to any point to which the said rail road or canal may have been completed in the order in which the company shall be required to transport the same, after it shall have been deposited convenient to said rail road or canal, so that equal and impartial justice shall be done to all the owners of produce or other commodities in the transportation thereof by the company: *Provided*, the owner of produce or other commodities required to be transported by said company on said rail road or canal or canals, shall pay or tender to said company at their toll gate or gates, the toll due on such produce or commodities under this act; and it shall be lawful for the president and directors of the said company, and they are hereby authorised to erect on such section or sections a toll gate or gates, and they shall be entitled to demand and receive a sum not exceeding the following rates, viz: on goods, produce, merchandize or property transported, not exceeding four cents a ton per mile for toll, and eight cents a ton per mile for transportation; and for the transportation of passengers not exceeding six cents per mile for each passenger until the nett profits received shall amount to a sum equal to the capital stock expended, with six per centum per annum interest thereon from the time the money was advanced by the stockholders until received back in the nett profits. But when the nett profits received as aforesaid from the tolls aforesaid shall have amounted to a sum equal to the capital stock expended as aforesaid, with six per centum per annum interest thereon as aforesaid, then the tolls which the said president and directors shall be entitled to demand and receive for the transportation of produce or other commodities on the said rail road or canal or canals shall be fixed and regulated, from time to time, by the Governor, or such other person as may be appointed by the Legislature for that purpose, so as to make them sufficient in his or their estimation to yield a nett profit equal to ten per centum per annum on the capital stock expended in making and completing the said rail road and canal or canals, over and above what may be necessary for the repairs and renewal of the same. The president and directors of said company shall, at, or shortly before each session of the Legislature, report to the Governor, or such other person or persons as the Legislature may hereafter appoint for that purpose, shewing the whole amount of capital stock expended in the construction of the said road or canal or canals, the amount of tolls received during each year, the expenses and charges incurred during each year, and the nett annual profit or loss on the capital expended. And it shall not be lawful for any other company or person or persons whatever to travel upon or use the road of said company, or to transport persons or property of any description along said road, without the license or permission of the president and directors of said company. And nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent said company from making contracts for the transportation of the Mail upon such terms as may be agreed on between said company and the agents of the United States.

XVI. That it shall be lawful for the company hereby created to receive donations and to borrow money for the objects of this act, and to pledge the property of the company for the payment of such loans, and to make and issue proper evidences of such loans and assurances for the repayment thereof.

XVII. That it shall and may be lawful for the company hereby created so to construct all such bridges as it may be necessary for them to erect for the purposes of their rail road as to afford general accommodation to all travellers, and to demand and receive from all persons passing over or using such bridges a reasonable toll, which shall in no case exceed the highest rate of toll now allowed by law on any bridge in this State: *Provided, however*, that no toll shall be demanded for using said bridge on account of either property or persons passing along the rail road and paying tolls therefor. And if it shall be necessary for the company, in the selection of the route or construction of the road or canal by them to be laid out or constructed, to connect the same with, or to use any turnpike road, bridge or canal, made or erected by any company or person incorporated or authorised by any law of this State, it shall be lawful for the president and directors of the company hereby created to contract with such corporations or persons for the right to use such road, bridge or canal, or for the transfer of any of the rights or privileges of such corporations or persons.

XVIII. That it shall be lawful for said company to erect scales at the toll gate or gates to weigh the burthen of any wagon, carriage, machine or other vehicle used in transporting produce or other commodities along said rail road.

XIX. That an annual meeting of the proprietors of the stock of said company shall be held at such time, and at such place, in each year, as the stockholders, at their first general meeting, or at any subsequent general meeting, may appoint, to constitute which, or any general meeting called by the president and directors according to the provisions of this act, the presence of proprietors holding a majority of all the shares shall be necessary, either in person or by proxy properly authorised; and if a sufficient number do not attend on that day, or any day appointed for a general meeting, called by the directors as aforesaid, the proprietors who do not attend may adjourn from time to time until a general meeting shall be had.

XX. That in counting all votes of the said company, each member shall be allowed one vote for each share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten, by him held at the time in the stock of said company.

XXI. That the President and Directors shall render distinct accounts of their proceedings and disbursements of money to the annual meeting of the subscribers.

XXII. That so soon as said rail road or rail road and canal or canals shall be completed, so far as the company may deem it expedient to extend the same, the president and directors of said company or a majority of them, shall semi-annually declare and make such dividend from the net profits from the tolls herein granted as they may deem advisable, to be divided among the proprietors of the stock of said company in proportion to their respective shares.

XXIII. That after the said rail road shall be completed and put into operation, if the said president and directors shall, by reason of the said rail road being out of repair, or from any other cause, fail or neglect to transport any produce or other commodities, which shall be deposited convenient to said rail road, and which the said president and directors shall be required to transport as aforesaid, the toll for transportation being tendered, as a penalty for such failure or neglect, the company shall be liable to the party injured by such failure or neglect.

XXIV. That if any toll-gatherer, at any toll-gate to be erected by authority of this act, shall ask, demand or receive any other or greater tolls than are herein allowed, he shall forfeit and pay to the party aggrieved thereby two dollars for every such offence, recoverable with cost by warrant before any justice of the peace; and if such toll-gatherer, being at the time of incurring such penalty in the service of the company, shall be unable to pay the judgment recovered against him, the said company shall be liable to pay the same.

XXV. That if the said president and directors shall not begin the said work within three years after the passage of this act, or shall not complete fifty miles thereof within ten years thereafter, then the interest of the said company in the said rail road and the tolls aforesaid shall be forfeited and cease.

XXVI. That the president and directors shall cause to be written or printed certificates for the shares of the stock in the said company, and shall deliver one such certificate, signed by the president and countersigned by the treasurer, to each person for every share subscribed by him; which certificate shall be transferable by him, subject, however, to all payments due thereon, and such assignee having first caused the transfer or assignment to be entered in a book to be kept by the company for that purpose, shall thenceforth become a member of said company, and shall be liable to pay all sums due, or which shall become due upon the stock assigned to him: *Provided, however*, that such assignment shall in no wise exempt the assignor or his representatives from their liability to the said company, for the payment of all such sums, if the assignee or his representatives shall be unable, or shall fail to pay the same.

XXVII. That if the said President and directors or a majority of them, cannot agree with the proprietors for the purchase of any such quantity of ground, not exceeding one acre at any stationary engine, or for any other necessary purpose, it shall and may be lawful for the President and directors to file a petition in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county in which the land lies, against the proprietor of the land, setting forth the circumstances; and it being made to appear to the satisfaction of such court that the president and directors have caused the proprietor of such land to be notified ten days before court, the said court shall order the Sheriff to summon a jury of good and lawful men, who, after having taken an oath (which oath the sheriff or his deputy is hereby authorized to administer) that they will assess the damages which such proprietor will sustain by reason of the condemnation of such land, shall assess the amount which the petitioners ought to pay to such proprietor; and the said jury, in assessing such damages, shall not take into the estimate the benefit resulting to said proprietor from conducting such rail road or canal through or near the lands of said owner or proprietor, but only in extinguishment of damages; and upon payment of the value found by the jury, upon any such proceeding, to the proprietor of the ground so condemned by jury, or upon the payment thereof into court, when, for good cause shewn, the court shall have ordered it, the said president and directors and their successors shall be and stand seized of the ground so condemned in fee simple.

XXVIII. If any person or persons shall wilfully, by any means whatsoever, injure, impair or destroy any part of the rail road or canal or canals constructed by authority of this act, or any of the necessary works, buildings, machines, waggons, vehicles or carriages, such person or persons shall be punished according to the laws which may be in force in this State at the time, for the protection of the public works, or property of the State.

XXIX. That the corporation shall exercise the corporate powers hereby granted for ninety years, and no longer, without a renewal of the charter.

XXX. That full right and privilege is hereby reserved to the State, or to any company hereafter to be incorporated under the authority of this State, to connect with the road hereby provided for any other rail road leading from the main route to any part or parts of this State: *Provided*, that in forming such connection no injury shall be done to the works of the company hereby incorporated.

XXXI. That such compensation shall be made from time to time to any of the officers, servants or agents of the company, as the proprietors in general meeting shall prescribe, or may authorise the president and directors to allow.

Health of the City.—There is probably, no place in the Union, the population of which equals that of Raleigh, where more uninterrupted health is enjoyed by its inhabitants. The number of deaths, children included, which occurred in this City last year, from every variety of cause, was *only* thirty-seven! Of these, twelve were *white*, and twenty-five, *coloured*.—*Ral. Reg.*

FOREIGN.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

Norfolk, February 13.

Arrival of the Tally Ho.—We are indebted to the usual polite attention of Capt. Fi[sh]er of this fine ship, for London papers to [the] and Liverpool to 5th January, inclusive. They however, contain very little of interest to our readers. The London Times of [the] 3d, says:—"Whatever comes, it is as clear as sunshine that the *Reform Bill must be carried*."

The Cholera was subsiding in England.

The Tally Ho has brought out fifty tons Iron for the Petersburg Rail Road.

St. Petersburgh, Dec. 14.—On Sunday last, a solemn *Te Deum* was performed in the Chapel of the Winter palace, at which the Imperial Family were present, to return thanks to God for the total cessation of the cholera at St. Petersburgh. The city was illuminated in the evening.

London, Jan. 3.

The accredited rumour, that a serious misunderstanding exists between this country and France respecting the demolition of the fortresses on the Belgian frontiers, added to the intelligence from Spain, caused a [great] gloom in our Money Market to-day.

We have heard that a Russian Courier arrived yesterday, *via* the Hague, with an account of the Emperor of Russia having refused to ratify the treaty proposed to Holland and Belgium. The refusal is said to be unconditional, but we all know the meaning of such a phrase. The answers of the Austrian and Prussian Governments have not been received, but we shall not be surprised when they arrive, to find them similar to that of Russia. This country has great reason to be displeased at the conduct of Russia in this affair. If on receiving notice of the stipulations in the 24 articles she had then dissented from them and had recalled her Plenipotentiaries, we would not have surprised us, for Russia might have then urged that the 24 articles had been hastily and improperly signed by her Plenipotentiaries, in opposition to the spirit and letter of former protocols and declarations, but not having done so, and having allowed so long a time to elapse after having received an account of the 24 articles, it is with a bad grace that she now signifies her refusal to the treaty, supposing it to be true, as stated to us, that the refusal has arrived.—*Courier.*

From the London Morning Chronicle Jan. 3.

It is possible that too unfavourable a construction may have been put on the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, but in the absence of authentic information, we cannot help looking on the refusal to ratify the treaty, coupled with the whole tenor of the conduct of the King of Holland, as extremely suspicious. —At all events, we should be sorry to have much dependent on the tenure of the sovereignty of King Leopold.

But, however this may be, we trust the Government of this country will confine its interference to exertions to preserve the tranquility of Europe. We have suffered so much already from the burthen entailed on us by Continental wars, that we ought carefully to keep ourselves aloof from them, except in cases of the most urgent necessity. We fear the Continent is on the eve of war; and that the two principles of Aristocracy and Democracy will come into collision. But why should we throw ourselves into the melee?

The intelligence from Poland continues to be rather gloomy Even the generals who surrendered are treated with considerable severity, and riots are continually taking place in the country. The authority of Russia, however, seems to be undisputed.

Paris, January 1, 1832.—"Reports of an extraordinary nature have been in circulation during the last two or three days. They have reached us from so many quarters, that we can no longer refuse to mention them to our readers; for it is our duty not merely to inform them of what has passed, but of what is preparing, when any news of this kind reaches us with a character of probability.

"This report is the abdication of Louis Philip in favor of the Duke of Orleans. It is necessary first to wait and meditate twenty-four hours at least, before we present those observations with which the announcement of such an event naturally inspires us.

"I cannot say that I have not heard whispers to this effect for the past week, but I attribute them rather to the hopes and desires of the war party than to any real or meditated change of government. I have heard it said that Louis Philip is quite fatigued with the burthen of government, that the sum proposed to be granted for the civil list appears to him wholly inadequate; that his hopes of preserving peace are greatly diminished, and that he has said, "Rather than make war, he would abdicate in favor of his eldest son." I am disposed to believe that nothing more has yet passed than what I have thus stated, though I feel firmly convinced that, if the King of Holland shall again attack Belgium, and King Leopold should again apply to Louis Philip for aid, rather than precision a continental war by aiding King Leopold, he would abdicate, and leave to his son all the glory of defeat of a war against Europe."

Paris, December 31.—The National says:—"The precarious state of M. Sebastiani's health has at length brought the question of his retreat to an issue. M. Perrier, as we have already stated, will keep the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, which he had taken provisionally. M. d'Argout will have the whole management of the department of the Interior.

Liverpool Cotton Market, January 4.—The demand for Cotton is very good. The sales yesterday were 3000 and to-day 5000 bags. Prices of American cotton are ½d. per lb. higher, while Brazils and other descriptions remain the same. The import this week is only moderate.

Rail-road in France.—The Messager des Chambres says, "We are much occupied at Paris with Rail-roads. Besides the road from Paris to Pontois, the contract for which has just been granted to Messrs. Henry, Mallet and De Rasby, the companies have projected the making Rail-roads from Paris to Lyons, and from Strasburg to Paris. It is said that Sir Henry Parnell has proposed a Rail-way from Calais to Paris. Should a similar communication be established between London and Dover, from sixteen to seventeen hours would then suffice for the journey from Paris to London.

Finn's Latest.—Why is Monongahela boiled (which was half carried away by the late freshet,) like the Reform Bill? D'ye give it up? Because a new batch of *piers* must be erected before it can be passed.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1832.

Washington's Birth Day.

FAYETTEVILLE, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1832.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, called for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the celebration of the centennial birth day of General *George Washington*, on motion, James Seawell, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Robert McIntyre was appointed Secretary.

On motion,

Resolved, That the approaching anniversary of the birth day of Gen. Washington be celebrated with every demonstration of respect.

Resolved, That the day be ushered in by the firing of cannon, that the National Flag be hoisted upon the Market House, that there be a civil and military Procession formed, which shall march to some public place, and there an oration be delivered and the farewell address of Washington read.

Resolved, That the following constitute a committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, and to make such other arrangements as they may think proper, viz.

JNO. D. ECCLES,	J. H. DICKSON,
L. D. HENRY,	D. JORDAN, Jr.
T. N. CAMERON,	W. L. HAWLEY,
W. B. WRIGHT,	J. SEAWELL.

The Committee in pursuance of the above resolutions, inform their fellow citizens, that the Farewell Address of General Washington will be read by Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, and an Address delivered by the Hon. Judge Strange.

They recommend that the following order of procession be observed:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

CORPS OF ARTILLERY.
INDEPENDENT LIGHT INFANTRY.
CLERGY.
ORATOR OF THE DAY AND READER.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
MAGISTRATE OF POLICE AND COMMISSIONERS.
JUDGES AND MEMBERS OF THE BAR.
OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.
STRANGERS.
CITIZENS.

The Procession will form in Rowan street, at 11 o'clock, under the direction of Major John M. Strong, Marshal of the day; the right resting on the Court House Square. It will march from thence down Green street to the Market House; thence down Person street to Cool Spring Street, thence to the Methodist Church, which it will enter in inverted order. Proper officers will be appointed to prevent any persons, (Ladies excepted,) from occupying the seats in the Church, until the Procession shall have arrived.

We are glad to learn that Gen. McKAY, the Representative in Congress from the Wilmington District, has so far recovered his health as to have passed through this town some days ago, on his way to Washington.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road.—The last Raleigh Register having brought us no part of the debate on the Appropriation Bill, we are glad of the opportunity of inserting the Rail Road Act. Those who intend to take stock would do well to preserve the paper.

We received yesterday the following Circular, which we take the liberty of publishing, in the hope that every individual who may be able to add any thing to the stock of information of the Commissioners, will, whether addressed by them or not, be induced to lend his aid to the furtherance of their laudable purpose.

Wilmington, 31st January, 1832.

SIR:—The undersigned, are commissioners under an act of the Legislature, to receive subscriptions at Wilmington, to the stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin rail road company. Preparatory to opening books, as directed by this act, it is the earnest wish of the commissioners, to obtain such information, as will enable the public to form an enlightened judgment, of the practicability and usefulness of the enterprize; and furnish the capitalist with the means of estimating, with some degree of certainty, to what extent an investment in its stock would be profitable.

The undersigned, persuade themselves of your willingness, to impart to them such information in your possession, as may be useful in promoting the object they have in view: They therefore respectfully invite your attention to the subjoined inquiries; and solicit as early an answer, as your convenience will allow.

1. If the rail road should be constructed and should pursue the route, the outline of which is traced in the act of incorporation, what counties on this side of the Yadkin would use it as a market road?
2. What counties, between the Yadkin and the Catawba, and what beyond the Catawba, will find it to their interest to use the road?
3. At what markets, have these counties heretofore disposed of their supplies? And what proportion in value and tonnage, do their imports bear to their exports?
4. What are the staple and other productions of these counties, grown or prepared for market?

If Cotton, how many bales?
If Tobacco, how many hhds?
If Flour, how many barrels?
If Flax seed, how many casks?
If Grain, how many bushels?
If other articles their kind; and in what quantity?

5. To what extent, would any or all of these articles, be probably increased, by the increased facility of transportation, afforded by the rail way.
6. What new staples would probably be cultivated?
7. What commodities are there, and in what quantities (either the spontaneous productions of the earth, or the fruits of agricultural industry, not hitherto considered marketable, which would become subjects of profitable commerce or barter, if the Rail road should be constructed, diminishing the time and expense of transportation in the ratio (usually estimated) of 1 to 4 or 5?
8. What mines of iron and other minerals, are found in either, or any of the counties, through or near to which, the Rail road will pass? To what extent are they now worked? and what amount are they capable of furnishing?
9. To what extent has the navigation of the Yadkin, above the Narrows, and of the Catawba above Beatty's Ford, been improved? What is the present condition of the navigation, and how far will those rivers be useful tributaries to the road, and contribute to the profits of the company?

The undersigned, will be grateful for any suggestion or any information, on any other point or subject, connected with the road. They are aware, that there is much information which they have not particularly sought, and which may be both interesting and useful.

A. J. DeROSSETT,
E. B. DUDLEY,
WM. B. MEARES,
JAMES OWEN,
CARRIEL HOLMES,
} Commissioners.

The course of the Administration papers.—In our last we noticed the singular circumstance, as it must appear to every candid mind, that many of the Administration papers had contented themselves with giving the garbled and slanderous versions put forth by the Globe, of the debate which occurred in the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, instead of copying the debate itself, or such portions of it as would place the subject fairly before their readers. Since that time, some few of them have done tardy justice to the much abused Senators. But what will the reader think of the fact, of which we were not then aware, that even the daily 'Globe' itself, the Official paper, enjoying the confidence and patronage of every department of the Executive, and professing "to give a correct report of the proceedings of Congress," has published only the speeches of those Senators who advocated the nomination? We believe it to be an unprecedented attempt to keep the people—those who read the Official paper only—in the dark as to the true grounds of the rejection. "Ye love darkness rather than light, because your deeds are evil." And whilst this gross injustice is done to the people and to the Senators, the Globe teems with abuse and misrepresentations of the latter, which is promptly transferred to the columns of its more humble copyists. Are the Administration papers *afraid* to depart from the example set them by the Official? Are the people to be permitted to see but one side, that Mr. Van Buren may be forced upon the country, and *smuggled* into the Presidency?

Of one thing we are sure, that Mr. Van Buren is not the choice of North Carolina for *any* office, and if they ever should give him a vote, it will be because they are not allowed to know his political character and acts.

The following paragraph is extracted from the New York Courier & Enquirer, one of the confidential organs of the administration:

"We learn from Washington, from the most unquestionable authority, and our information is corroborated by the editorial columns of the Globe, that the President, the members of his cabinet, and every member of Congress, who is in truth friendly to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, are exceedingly desirous than Martin Van Buren should be the candidate of the Democratic party for Vice President."

Can it be possible that the President of the United States is intermeddling in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency? That the weight of his name and popularity are used to aid in making a friend his probable successor? We certainly have high authority for the fact; and the boldness with which new and unheard of doctrines have been avowed and acted upon of late, would seem to confirm the assertion. The time has been when the people would not have permitted such a thing; when the whole country would have expressed its indignant feelings at such an attempt to direct and control the popular will. The fountain has become corrupt.

A writer of letters from Washington for the Providence Journal, in remarking upon the want of talented leaders of the Administration party in the House of Representatives, says—

"Mr. Polk of Tennessee is contending against *Admiral* Hoffman of New York, for supremacy. They are both gentlemen of respectable talents, but nothing more. I am not aware that either has ever distinguished himself by any thought, word or deed that will make his memory outlive his life half a year. They are such common-place every-day men as you may pick up in the streets of our cities by scores.—The speaker of the House, is a man of fair talents, dignified manners, and a commanding personal appearance. I think him an excellent presiding officer, but have never, even by his most ardent admirers, heard him called a great man. Root, Archer, Carson, Johnson and Cambreleng may be considered among the best of the party. Mr. McDuffie I do not include among the friends of the administration. He is far above any of them in the House. There is a Mr. Clay, Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, who I could respect for his name was it not for his nature; all the virtue of this man is comprised in his name. Mr. Clayton, late Judge Clayton of Georgia, a new member, made his maiden speech on Saturday, which in my estimation and in that of all who heard him, has placed him in the lowest grade in Congress. He thinks himself the greatest man in Congress, but Congress differs from him in opinion, *toto cœlo*. There is a Mr. Wayne of Georgia, a gentlemanly hospitable man, excessively vain, and that too without any reason, of his talents and his person. He lets pass unimproved no opportunity of letting off a speech.—His manner is *dandyism*, his matter light and frivolous, his voice husky and extremely annoying. *Jesse Speight* of North Carolina, is an "entire quadruped," and after "strutting and fretting his hour upon the stage" he will with Hubbard and Brodhead of New Hampshire, tumble into the stream of time and be wafted into the abyss of obscurity."

It will be seen that two of our North Carolina delegation have a place in this galaxy of great names. The one is placed a little too high, and the other *not* too low.

Mr. Mangum's speech on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren has not been published. The Nat. Intelligencer says, he made but a few remarks, "in which he is understood to have declared that he did not approve the tone and tenor of the Instructions to Mr. McLane, but that he saw in them nothing to justify the rejection of the nomination."

Congress.—The Apportionment Bill has at last passed the House of Representatives, with the ratio fixed at 47,700. As it is not at all probable that the Senate will meddle with the decision of the House, the ratio may be considered as settled. Its effect upon the representation of the different States will be seen by reference to the statement from the U. S. Telegraph.

The Appropriation Bills have been taken up, and are in a fair way of being speedily passed.

U. S. Bank.—The following bill has been introduced by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means:

A Bill to renew and modify the Charter of the Bank of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That the act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," approved the 10th day of April, 1816, shall be continued in force for the period of twenty years from the 3d of March, 1836, and that the power shall be reserved to Congress to repeal this act at any time after ten years from the 3d of March, 1836, upon giving three years notice of such intended repeal to the President and Directors of the said Bank.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, after the 3d day of March, 1836, shall appoint one of the Directors of each of the branches of said Bank, in the same manner as he now appoints a portion of the Directors of the mother Bank, and with the same limitations as to their eligibility and term of service.

And be it further enacted, That any officers of the mother Bank who may be selected by the Board of Directors, and designated to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, shall be authorized to sign and countersign notes, which shall be binding and obligatory on the said corporation, in like manner, as if the same were signed and countersigned by the President and principal Cashier or Treasurer.

And be it further enacted, That the said Bank is hereby prohibited from issuing any notes which are not upon the face of them declared to be payable at the office from which they may be issued; and also, from drawing any drafts or checks for twenty dollars or any smaller sum.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Bank to furnish annually, on the first day of January, to the chief officer of the Treasury of each State, a list of the holders of stock, in said Bank, who are residents in such State, with the amount of stock held by each stockholder; and nothing contained in the charter of the said Bank or in this act, shall be deemed to restrain the several States from taxing the real estate of the said Bank situated therein, respectively, or the proprietary interest of their respective citizens in the stock of the said Bank, to the same extent that they may tax other real estate within their jurisdiction, and like interests in the stock of other corporations, or money lent at interest.

And be it further enacted, That in consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act upon the said Bank, the President, Directors, and Company thereof, shall pay to the United States, out of the corporate funds thereof, on the 3d day of March, 1837, and on the same day of each year thereafter, during the continuance of the charter, an interest at the rate of —— per centum upon the deposites from time to time to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in the said Bank and its branches during the preceding year.

And be it further enacted, That, after the 3d day of March, 1836, the said Bank shall not establish any additional branch thereof, without the consent of Congress.

In the Senate, the debate on the Tariff is still going on. Messrs. Tyler, Knight, and Grundy have spoken since our last.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Sprague of Maine, will probably cause another angry party debate.

Resolved, That the late "*arrangement*" made between the Executive of the United States and Great Britain, relative to the trade between this country and her colonial possessions, gives to British vessels an advantage in transporting articles to their West India colonies greater than is secured to American vessels, and violates that principle of reciprocity in navigation which our Government has heretofore sedulously and firmly endeavored to maintain.

Resolved, That said "*arrangement*" and the President's proclamation of the 5th October, A. D. 1830, opening the ports of the United States to British vessels, were not authorised by the act of Congress of 29th of May, 1830.

The two Houses extended their arrangements for celebrating the Centennial Anniversary, to the removal of the remains of Gen. and Mrs. Washington, from Mount Vernon to the Capitol in Washington; but the proprietor of Mount Vernon, as will be seen by the following letter, refused to consent to the removal:—

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 15, 1832.

To the Hon. the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the resolutions of Congress to carry into complete effect that which was adopted in Dec. 1799, for the removal of the remains of George Washington to the Seat of Government.

I have received with profound sensibility the expression of the desire of Congress, representing the whole nation, to have the custody and care of the remains of my revered relative; and the struggle which it has produced in my mind between a sense of duty to the highest authorities of my country and private feelings has been greatly embarrassing. But when I recollect that his will, in respect to the disposition of his remains, has been recently carried into full effect, and that they now repose in perfect tranquility, surrounded by those of other endeared members of the family, I hope Congress will do justice to the motives which seem to me to require that I should not consent to their separation.

I pray you, gentlemen, to communicate these sentiments and feelings to Congress, with the grateful acknowledgments of the whole of the relatives of my grand uncle, for the distinguished honor which was intended to his memory, and to accept for yourselves assurances of my gratitude and esteem.

JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

George W. P. Custis. whose consent, as the grandson of Mrs. Washington, was also asked, gave it, "most heartily."

The majority of our readers will learn, with sincere regret, that the intention of Congress, in fulfilment of the Resolution of 1799, to remove to the Capitol the Remains of *George Washington*, has been defeated by the refusal of the proprietor of the Mt. Vernon estate to suffer them to be removed from thence. Though we approve much more the spirit in which Mr. Custis met the offer of Congress, we pass no censure on the different course of Mr. Washington. We respect his scruples, while deprecating the consequence of them. Some day or other, we hope, Congress will purchase Mount Vernon, and there honor the memory of the great and good, whose ashes there repose, by a monument, which, though it may last for centuries, will not outlast his fame.

Though the great design of Congress has thus fallen through, we yet rejoice at what has been accomplished by their recent action on this subject.

In the first place, the solemn pledge of Congress has been redeemed from discredit, as much by its resolution and its overture to the relatives of Washington, as if the effect had answered the intention.

In the second place, we have had ample acknowledgment, in the Debate, as well as by the votes in the two Houses of Congress, on this interesting occasion, of the truth and wisdom of the political creed of the Father of his Country, as best known and delivered down to posterity in his Farewell Address to his countrymen. Reverence for his great maxims of Republican policy was mingled with gratitude for his Revolutionary services, in the breasts of those, who, on all sides, attested their attachment for both, by the sincerity with which they professed veneration for his memory. This, at least, is something gained—something to be thankful for.—*Nat. Int.*

An insurrection lately broke out among the slaves in the British West India Island of Jamaica, which was quelled after the destruction of a large amount of property. About 2000 of the negroes were killed, out of 30,000 said to have been in arms. We believe there are on that island fifteen negroes to one white, and yet they were able to maintain their ground only a few days.

DIED,

In Sampson County, on the 12th inst., Mrs. CHARITY NOLLEY, in the 87th year of her age.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

Apportionment of Representatives.—The bill on this subject, has at length been ordered to an engrossment for a third reading, and the ratio, from the numerous votes that have been taken, by yeas and nays, on this question, may now be considered as finally decided by the House at 47,700. We give below a statement showing the number of Representatives which each State will be entitled to according to the new ratio, and the fractions of unrepresented population which will remain.

Apportionment of Representatives under the fifth Census, at a ratio of 47,700.

	No. Members.	Fractions.
Maine	8	17,833
New Hampshire	5	30,826
Massachusetts	12	38,007
Rhode Island	2	1,799
Connecticut	6	11,465
Vermont	5	42,147
New York	40	5,101
New Jersey	6	33,722
Pennsylvania	28	12,472
Delaware	1	27,732
Maryland	8	24,243
Virginia	21	21,803
North Carolina	13	19,647
South Carolina	9	25,725
Georgia	9	511
Kentucky	13	1,732
Tennessee	13	5,163
Ohio	19	29,582
Indiana	7	9,130
Mississippi	2	14,958
Illinois	3	14,047
Louisiana	3	28,804
Missouri	2	35,019
Alabama	5	24,008
		475,478

Tremendous Freshet on the Susquehanna River.—We perceive by a paper called the Spy, published at Columbia, on the Susquehanna, that there has been a very uncommon rise in that river. At M'Call's ferry, about 20 miles below Columbia, the channel being narrow, the ice did not give way, which caused a dam of ice, which some say rose from 50 to 60 feet, as far back as a place called Turkey Hill.

In the neighborhood of the Conestoga, the country is all overflowed. Mr. M'Fann's public house has in part floated away, and the remainder is raised by the ice 30 feet from its foundation—the inhabitants were many of them compelled to desert their dwellings.

The three lower locks at the Conestoga, are very much injured by the ice and freshet. The island opposite had so much ice thrown upon it, that it reached nearly to the roof of the dwelling of Mr. Samuel Wax; the inhabitants were obliged to leave the place, and walk down on the ice to an island below occupied by Mr. Peter Monderf—it is thought his buildings being firmer and more elevated will be safe.—Should the ice not force its passage, much mischief may yet be apprehended. The cattle must have perished.

The following is the latest information we have of the great flood at Pittsburg, and above and below:

Extract of a letter dated Pittsburg, Feb. 10, 1832.

"All Pittsburg is in a state of alarm to-day—the rivers are rising, and have now got 40 feet higher than low water mark. Alleghany Town, opposite, is under water; we hear that many lives have been lost there, but cannot ascertain. The river is still rising, and six feet more will overflow all Pittsburg. I saw boats this morning taking people out of the chamber windows, from large blocks of brick buildings. All the houses on the islands below here are swept off. The ferry boat over the Monongahela, that usually lands at the foot of a hill, has just crossed and come up Wood street, (the principal business street here,) in front of stores and houses, and then the passengers and horses stepped on to the pavement, and walked out. Williamson's Hotel is surrounded with water; ours is two squares from it. The water was never known to be higher than it is now, and how much higher it will get is unknown—people will be afraid to go to bed to-night, unless it begins to fall."—*Balt. Gaz.*

Health of Lafayette.—Observing some paragraphs in the papers importing that our veteran was ill, at the last accounts from France, we take pleasure in annexing an extract from a letter to us, of the 1st ult., from Havre, respecting him.

"Our friend Lafayette has latterly been very unwell, but is now better."

From Smyrna.—Capt. Russell, of the brig Henry, who left Smyrna on the 12th November, informs, that the Cholera Morbus, which had been raging so violently at Smyrna, was quite abated: from 400 to 500 deaths daily, it had been reduced down to only 4 or 5, and was considered to be getting very healthy when the H. left.

☞POSTSCRIPT.—The ship Nimrod, from Liverpool, sailed on the 10th Jan. but brought no papers. Letters state, that the sales of Cotton, during the week ending 6th Jan., were 26,300 bales, at an advance of a ¼d.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery County, on the 8th inst., FARQUHAR MARTIN, Esq., to Miss JANE STANBACK, of Richmond County.

In Rowan County, on the 7th inst., by the Rev'd Mr. Brock, Mr. ROBERT M. CLAYLAND, Merchant, of the firm of Clayland & Torrence, Salisbury, to Miss MARY W. CHAFFIN, daughter of Nathan Chaffin, Esq.

In Newbern, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. R. S. Baker, MATTHIAS E. MANLY, Esq. to Miss HANNAH M. GASTON, daughter of the Hon. William Gaston.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Mr. King, Mr. JOHN QUINCY DEWET, a staunch Nullifyer, to Miss MARY SMITH.—*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, the 16th inst., Steam Boat Henrietta, and Tow Boat Clarendon, with Merchandize to Yarbrough & Ray, Willkings & Co., T. Sandford & Co., Jas. Kyle, G. McNeill, R. C. McMasters, H. Horn, and others.

February 17th, Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., to Messrs. Willkings & Co., T. Sandford & Co. T. Fuller, A. McLauchlin, and James Baker, of this place; and Messrs. P. Clingham, J. Dowthit, H. Hargrave, of Iredell; J. Murphey, of Salisbury; Clingham & Wright, D. Yarbrough, of Hillsborough; R. Kerr, Joseph Gales, Raleigh; S. Patterson, G. V. Massey, J. McKesson, Mines, Burke County; W. McJimpsy, Iredell.

DEPARTED, on the 17th, Henrietta and Tow Boat Messenger, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Seed, and Bacon.

On the 18th, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Flour, Wheat, &c., for Messrs. C. T. Haigh, Geo. McNeill, E. & I. Blake, T. Fuller, and others.

CROCKERY.

20 crates Crockery, assorted for the Country Trade, imported direct, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

February 21, 1832. 3t.

Coffee, Mackerel, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

30 Bags prime green COFFEE,
25 Bbls. No 2 MACKEREL,
20 do 3 do,
8 Hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 21.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,

8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
20 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 21.

Lotteries soon to be Drawn.

VIRGINIA WHEELING LOTTERY,
No. 2, draws at Richmond, on Friday, 24th instant.

60 *Number Lottery*, 9 *Drawn*.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	4,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	2,500	DOLLARS,
1	of	2,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,830	DOLLARS,
5	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5	of	400	DOLLARS,
10	of	300	DOLLARS,

And many of less denominations.

Whole Tickets $4—*Shares in proportion.*

PETERSBURG MECHANIC LOTTERY,
No. 2, draws on the 2d of March.

54 *Number Lottery*, 8 *Drawn*.

1	Prize of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	4,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	2,500	DOLLARS,
1	of	2,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,800	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,696	DOLLARS,

And many of $1,000, $600, $500, $400, &c.

Whole Tickets $5—*Shares in proportion.*

For sale at the Exchange and Lottery Office of

PAUL NASH,
Petersburg, Virginia,

Where all orders (free of postage) will meet punctual attention.

February 21. 1&2w.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Corrected weekly, on every Tuesday Morning.

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	lb.	2½	3
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th prf.	gallon	1 75	2
Peach	do	50	60
Apple	do		50
Bacon	lb	6	7
Beeswax	do	18	
Bagging	yard	15	17
Coffee, prime green	lb	15	15½
2d and 3d quality.	do	14	
Candles, mould	do	14	
Cotton, New	100lbs	8	8 87½
Corn	bushel	45	50
Copperas	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	lb	15	18
Flaxseed, rough	bushel		1 40
Flour, superfine	barrel	4 75	
Fine	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	do		4 50
Mullet,	do		4 25
Feathers	lb	32	35
Gin, Holland	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	do		50
Ginger	lb	12½	
Glass, American 8x10	50 feet	3 50	
10x12	do	3 75	
Hides, green	lb	4	
Ditto. dry	do	10	
Iron	100lb	4 50	5
Indigo, Bengal & Flotant	lb	1 50	1 75
Lime	cask		2
Lard	lb	8	9
Leather, Skirting	do	27	30
Sole	do	25	28
Bridle	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	lb	7	8
Logwood	100lb	2 50	3
Molasses	gallon	29	33
Nails, Cut, assorted	lb	7½	8
Wrought	do	18	20
Shingles	1000	2	
Oats	bushel	35	37
Oil, Currier's	barrel	16	18
Linseed	gallon	1	
Pork	barrel		10
Plaster, Paris	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	keg	7	
Paints, White Lead	do	3	3 50
Spanish Brown	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	gallon	1 40	1 75
W. I.	do	70	80
New England	do	45	50
Rice	100lb	4	5
Rags	lb	2½	3
Shot	bag	2	2 25
Sugar, Muscovado prime	100lb	9	
Common	do	7 50	8 50
Loaf and Lump	lb	15	20
Salt, Liverpool	bushel	75	
Turk's Island, &c.	do	62	70
Salts, Epsom	lb	10	15
Glauber	do	5	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	19
German	do	14	17
Saltpetre	do	15	18
Tallow	do	8½	9
Tea, Imp. & Gunpowder	do	1 75	2
Hyson	do	1 37½	
Tobacco, Leaf	100lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	box	12	12 50
Wheat	bushel	80	85
Whiskey	gallon	33	
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	do	70	80

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, ulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE,* all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,* &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES.* superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8 —53 tf D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞I would hire out by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.*Ap'l*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

Also, a well selected lot of

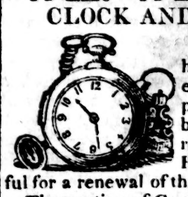
DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING,* well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,



Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine HATS,
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
cut and mill Saws,
Lamp,
Paint, and } OIL,
Tanner's }
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle } POWDER,

A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51 f.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 31. 32-tf.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Winskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13 4 rose Blankets,
Do Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,

ALSO,

A variety of other *GOODS,* which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-t.f

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications,* or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection. HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Just Received,

25 bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices. They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed.

Orders punctually attended to.

December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x13 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1 1831. 52-tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Molasses and Sugar.

JUST RECEIVED PER STAMBOAT JOHN WALKER,

59 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
6 do. Porto Rico SUGAR.

In Store,

A few tons of LOGWOOD, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO

February 6.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS,* in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State,* a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York,* and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent.* &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention,* and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Pittsborough Academy.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday being the 6th of February.—Terms, the same as heretofore. Having rented a commodious house, I would gladly receive six young gentlemen as boarders.

P. LE MESSURIER.

January 15, 1832. 64-6w

NEGROES for Sale.

A GIRL about 14 years of age, and a BOY about 10, for sale, for Cash or on a Credit.

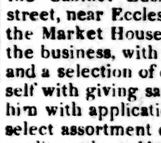
Apply to the Editor.

January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

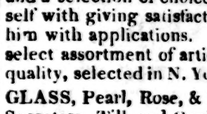


All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him are requested to make payment. The balance of the stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD

☞**One Gig and Harness** for sale.

January 23, 1832. 64tf

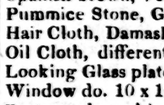
STEAM BOAT STOCK for sale.



On Monday, the 2d day of April next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, one half of the HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT, her three Tow Boats, CLARENDON, ONLY SON, and MESSENGER, and the Flat SPIDER, being one-half of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, incorporated in 1827 and 1828, for twenty years. The above Stock will be sold in any number of Shares to suit purchasers. The Henrietta has undergone a thorough repair last Fall, and the Tow Boats are all nearly new and in good repair. Any information required can be obtained by application to the Subscriber. Terms made known at sale.

JOHN CRUSOE, Attorney of B. Rush, Proprietor.

Fayetteville, February 6, 1832. 66tf.



NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, will please present them to the Subscriber on or before the 15th day of March next.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Ag't H. S. B. Co.*

Fayetteville, February 6, 1832. 66tf

Salt.

2500 Bushels Cadiz *SALT,* received per brig Clarendon, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

February 6

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Ann street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods north of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small but select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting of

GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes,
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges,
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pummice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Moreen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges,
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do,
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c. &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

December 6th, 1831. 57-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD

July 13. 26tf

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th 1831 4tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.

SAM. F. NELSON.

December 31, 1831. 61-3m.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co. and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company

SAM'L F. NELSON, Attorney

per JOHN LIPPITT, Agent.

January 3, 1832. 61 tf.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he alone is authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid

BENJAMIN RUSH,
For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 62 tf.